ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 19. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1856. WHOLE NO. 373.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J H Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 30th Sept., 1856, which, if not called for within three months, will be forwarded to the Post Office Department as dead letters:

Allen Israel	Huysmore Mrs A M
Alexander M J	Knox Mrs E A
Alexander W J	Ledford W
Alexander Mrs J M	Leverett James
Anderson John	Mangum Rev A W
Attmore Sitgraves	Marsh Rev J B 2
Baker Allen	Marshall Mrs C
Barnett Alex	Mathis C C
Basset David	Miller G R
Bates W M	Miller Joseph jr
Bedan Col R L	Mitchell J B
Bell R M	Monion N
Bell Miss Samautha	Montgomery L
Blake Walter	Moore Charles
Blanchard Thomas	Myers Mrs W R 2
Blanten Jas O	Myers Wm jr
Brown Joseph A 2	Myers W R
Burett Rev J S	McIver Mrs J J
Bush Dr D P	McKinney Miss C 2
Butner T	Nance F W
Byers & Rowan	Paker John
Citten Mrs Harriet	Patton J L
Cole E R	Perry H H
Clark Jno C	Phillips Elisha
Dingler John J	Porter Miss L E
Dubose Samuel	Pyatt Jos B
Erwin Robt B	Rea D L
Farrer Charles D	Rakshaw A G
Faine John N	Reed Miss Anna
Foster Mrs Thomas	Robertson Alex
Gardner Mrs	Sales Theophilus
Garland Mrs Hetty	Sandford E D
Gaston Wm	Sherrill B
General Land Office for western N C	Sims Col J L
	Spaulding W W 2
Goolson John	Smith S L
Gillet Abe	Smith Jas S
George S D	Smith Wm E
Goodwyn Mrs T J	Smart John
Gibbes Arthur M	Stark Col John
Gillion Wm	Stapp Jesse
Green F D	Starnes Miss M A
Greer Miss Adelaide	Stoop Elias
Gudger Mrs E R	Stradley Rev T
Guerin Dr H C	Summey George
Hall Mrs Sarah E	Sumner John
Hendrix Leroy	Swan Stephen
Hireault V	Swift George 2
Hodges Joseph	Tatam M H
Hampton Wm	Taylor Mrs S W 2
Henderson L A	Watkins Thos
Hughey George	Watson W H
Hughey Wm	Westmoreland J
Holt E A 2	Webb Maj T L 2
Jarrett R H	Whitset Miss Sarah
Johnston Mrs E C	Williams A S
Jones James	Williams Daniel
Jackson Granville	Wilson W T
Jackson S T	Williamson Mr
Hirk Dr Jno W	Yelton J
Hirk Miss Marian 2	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, Oct. 9, 1856.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each Class Separately endorsed Proposals for Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy yard at (*name the yard,*) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In the case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail,*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name,*) of (*name the town;*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class.*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, (*name of guarantor*) of [*name the town*] and State of [*name the State*] and [*name of second guarantors, &c.;*] hereby undertake that the above named [*name the bidder or bidders*] will will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantors.*]

I certify that the above named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case [*Signature.*]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

CLASS No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Yellow-pine timber
4	Yellow pine lumber
5	Oak plank
6	White pine and spruce lumber, seasoned
7	Lime
8	Cement
9	Gravel and sand
10	Slate
11	Iron and nails
12	Steel
14	Files
15	Paints, oils, and glass
16	Ship chandlery
17	Hardware
18	Stationery
19	Firewood
20	Hay
21	Provender
22	Charcoal
23	Iron castings

BOSTON.

CLASS No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Yellow pine timber
4	Yellow pine lumber
5	Oak and hard wood timber & lumber
6	White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber
7	Lime and hair
8	Cement
9	Gravel and sand
11	Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12	Steel
14	Files
15	Paints, oils, and glass
16	Ship chandlery
17	Hardware
18	Stationery
20	Hay and straw
21	Provender
22	Charcoal
23	Belting, packing, hose, &c.
25	Iron work and castings
26	Machinery and tools
28	Lightning conductors
29	Diving bell

PHILADELPHIA.

CLASS No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Seasoned yellow pine timber
4	Seasoned yellow pine lumber
5	Oak and hardwood timber
6	Seasoned white pine timber & lumber
7	Lime and hair
9	Gravel and sand
10	Tin
11	Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12	Steel
14	Files
15	Paints, oils, and glass
16	Ship chandlery
17	Hardware
18	Stationery
19	Firewood
20	Hay and straw
21	Provender
22	Charcoal
23	Belting, packing, and hose
26	Machinery

NAVAL ASYLUM.

CLASS No. 1	Clothing
2	Hats, boots, sho's, &c.
3	Provisions
4	Groceries
5	Dry goods
6	Bread, &c.
7	Tobacco
8	Chandlery
9	Hardware
10	Iron and nails
11	Paints, oil, and glass
12	Files
13	Lumber
14	Provender
15	Forewood
16	Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLASS No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Yellow pine timber
4	Yellow pine lumber
6	White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber
7	Lime and hair
8	Cement
9	Sand and gravel
11	Iron, iron nails, and spikes
12	Steel
13	Pig iron
14	Files
15	Paints, oils, and glass
16	Ship chandlery
17	Hardware
18	Stationery
19	Firewood
20	Hay and straw
21	Provender
22	Charcoal
23	Belting, packing and hose

NORFOLK.

CLASS No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Yellow pine.
5	Black walnut boards,
6	White pine
7	Lime
8	Cement
9	Sand
11	Iron, iron spikes and nails,
12	Steel
14	Files
15	Paints, oils, and glass
16	Ship chandlery
17	Hardware
18	Stationery
20	Hay and straw
21	Provender
22	Charcoal
23	Belting and packing

PENSACOLA.

CLASS No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Yellow pine timber
4	Yellow pine lumber
5	Hard wood timber and lumber
6	White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber
7	Lime
9	Cockle shells
11	Iron, iron nails, and spikes
12	Steel
14	Files
45	Paints, oils, glass, &c.
16	Ship chandlery
17	Hardware,
18	Stationery
19	Firewood
20	Hay
21	Provender
22	Charcoal
23	Belt'g, packi'g, hose, &c.
24	Cop'er and composition nails
26	Iron castings.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids.—All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix date for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one third of the quantities stated, [and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,] during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles.—Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance [eighty, per cent.] will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

October 2, 1856. w4w

From the Washington Union.

Whigs and Know Nothings Distinct.

At this eventful moment, when the distinctive principles that form and constitute parties have become, to a great extent, a commodity in the political market, for barter and sale, we would most respectfully inquire of the parties in the market by what standard of ethics they measure this traffic? It appears to us that principles so distinctive as to form the basis of parties, and to commend them to popular confidence, have not the pliant elements of convertibility to adapt them to a market. The high moral attribute of great principles have no venal affinities. They must stand or fall by the tests of right and wrong, truth and error.

The great whig party had its platform upon great fundamental principles connected with the administration of government. They originated with some of the master minds of the country; and though they were rejected as not being the best system of administration by the high arbitrament of the people, who alone were the judges, yet they never deserted their party whilst they lived to defend it.—After the overthrow of this party, and when the grave held the remains of its great leaders, restless spirits seized on the wayward temper of the times, and brought together incongruous elements, broken-down placemen, disappointed aspirants, speculative theorists, and the dark, sublime impenetralia of a mystic order, who brought out a political monstrosity denominated the "know nothing" party!

It had a platform so deep below ground that it was for a time a myth. But it gradually began to emerge to the regions of light, and when they gave to the world *so much* of their platform as they *chose* to *reveal*, it was a repudiation of the constitution; it was a renunciation of the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty; it was a covenant sealed by multiplied oaths, and for objects that shocked every moral sense, and outraged the whole spirit of our institutions. It was *sui generis*, and had no affinities with any party. It met with universal condemnation beyond the pale of its own organization. Its history is before the country, and here is its platform:

American Platform; or Oaths and Principles of the Order of Know Nothings.

I, ———, do solemnly swear upon this sacred volume, [or cross,] before Almighty God and these witnesses, that I will not divulge any question proposed to me here, whether I become a member of this order or not, and that I will never, under any circumstances whatever, mention the name of any person I may see present during any of the meetings, or that I know such an order to be in existence, and that I will a true answer make to every question asked me, so help me God.

Obligation First Degree.

"I ———, voluntarily and freely, do solemnly promise and swear, before Almighty God, and these witnesses around me assembled, that I will not, under any circumstances whatever, divulge or make known to any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, or to any human being, other than those whom I shall know to be good and true members of this order, the name, secrets, mysteries, or objects of the same, or cause or allow the same to be done by others, if within my power to prevent the same; binding myself under no less a penalty than that of being excommunicated from the order, and having my name posted and circulated throughout the different councils of the order as a traitor and perjurer to my God and country, and as a being unworthy to be employed, intrusted, countenanced or supported in any business transaction whatever, and as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and one at whom the finger of scorn shall ever be pointed. I furthermore promise that if I should hereafter be expelled from, or voluntarily leave this order, I will consider this obligation as binding out of it as in it. All of which foregoing I voluntarily and freely subscribe to, so help me God."

Obligation Second Degree.

"I, ———, do solemnly promise and swear, before Almighty God and these witnesses, that I will not, under any circumstances, divulge or make known the name of this order, or its objects, to any person or persons in the world, unless to those whom I may know to belong to this order, in good and regular standing.

"And I furthermore promise and swear that I will neither write, print, cut, carve, engrave, emboss, stamp, stain or mark any secrets of this order on anything, movable or immovable, on the earth or sea, whereby said secrets, or any part thereof, the name of the order, its operations, the names of its officers, or the names of its members, or its place of meeting, may become known to those who have not received the first and second degrees of this order in due form; nor will I cause or permit the same to be done if within my power to prevent the same.

"And I furthermore promise and swear that I will always conform to the will of the majority of the members of this order, in the selection of candidates to fill every office of honor, profit, or trust within the gift of the people; provided such candidates shall have been born of American parents, on American soil, and shall have been educated in American institutions, and that I will use all the influence I may possess to elect all such candidates whom I know to be opposed to all foreign influence, Popery, Jesuitism, and Catholicism, without any hesitation on my part whatever. And I furthermore promise and swear that I will strictly conform to and abide by the oath I have now taken, and that I will strict obedience pay to the constitution, laws, rules, ritual, and edicts of the honorable grand council of this order, of the State of ———, and to the by-laws of ——— council No. ———, to which I now belong, or to those of any other grand or subordinate council from which I may hereafter hail; binding myself under the no less penalties than are attached or belong to those who violate the oath or the first degree of this order. All the foregoing I voluntarily subscribe to of my own free will and accord, so help me God!"

Obligation Third Degree.

"I, ———, kneeling before God, my maker, my left hand upraised towards heaven, my right hand grasping the flag of my native land, of my own free will and accord, do solemnly and sincerely promise, declare, and swear that I will never communicate any of the secrets of this degree to any person or persons in the world, except within the body of a legally-organized council of this order, or to a known brother of this degree, and not unto him, nor unto them, until I am well assured that they are just and upright brethren who are legally entitled to receive the same. I also promise and swear that I will due obedience pay to the constitution, laws, and ethics of the honorable grand council of the State of ———, and to the laws which govern council No. ———, so far as they may come to my knowledge.

"I also promise and swear that whenever I may vote at any election, that vote shall, in all cases, be given for native-born American citizens only, and that I will ever seek the political advancement of those men who are good and true members of this order.

"I also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which I have previously taken in this order shall be kept through life sacred and inviolate. I also promise and swear that whenever I may hear the sign or see the signal of distress given by any brother of this order, I will hasten at once to his immediate relief at the peril of my own life.

"I also promise and swear that I will ever contribute my means in such sums as I can spare without personal inconvenience to the advancement of our views and to the extension of American principles through the medium of the grand council of the State of ———.

"I also promise and swear that I will never permit a spurious or clandestine member of this order to participate in any of the benefits or the advantages thereof, and that I will never encourage, countenance, uphold, recognise, or support a spurious or clandestine council of this order.

"To all these and those I do most sincerely promise, declare, and swear, binding myself under no less a penalty than that of having my grave trampled on by foreigners, and to have my memory cursed by my children and my children's children, as a traitor to their welfare, to my country, and to my God.—So help me God and witness my obligation."

We would ask if this platform ever had a place among the whig principles of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster? We would ask, is it possible that their trustees can stoop so low as to consent to this flagrant desecration of the original, unadulterated, distinctive principles of the palmy days and dying hours of these two great statesmen and pure patriots? It cannot be.

The principles of the old whig party were essentially and entirely distinct from the principles of the know nothing party. As applied to the administration of government, they must, upon every obligation of consistency, be irreconcilable.

The whigs profess unalterable allegiance to their original organization, and scout the idea that they are, or can be, know nothings.

We should like to know from logicians and casuists by what rule the late Whig Convention, as they denominate themselves, which assembled at Baltimore to nominate a candidate for President, made so vital a distinction between Mr. Fillmore and the know nothing party when they made him their candidate, repudiated his platform, and claimed their adherence to their old original party and its principles. It appears to us that this position involves so glaring an inconsistency, and is so disreputable to the sedate deliberations of a convention, that it will baffle the powers of logic and metaphysics to reconcile it. Some convenient casuistry may say that it is admissible to hate the treason and hug the traitor (figuratively speaking.)

As these nondescript whigs have consented to follow their candidate, they will find themselves ultimately in the conventicle, taking the oaths and all the formulary necessary to membership; renouncing all past allegiance to the whig party.

The only solution of this extraordinary procedure is to examine the elemental principles of these parties, which seem to have such polar antagonism.

We know that apostates from the *whig* party have become know nothings, but no political alchemy can ever make a know nothing a *whig*. The livery of a name cannot conceal the fraud.

In the segregated condition of this old party, the purest and the brightest remain steadfast to their original principles—claiming to be *whigs* and *nothing but whigs*.

The view which the editors of the National Inteligencer took of this subject on the 4th of September, when they announced their purpose to remain neutral in the Presidential contest, seems to our mind to be conclusive and unanswerable. We quote from them as follows:

"We cannot forget that Mr. Fillmore was a whig when he before conducted the government with such signal ability; that he was surrounded by whig advisers, and was guided in his administration by whig principles.—Now, when he has become the candidate, as he himself announces, of 'another party,' and has disclaimed the name and associations he but so recently maintained, displacing them by a so-called American order, we cannot so clearly see that, with our unchanged opinions in favor of whig principles and whig men, we are warranted in expecting at his hands the same course under the maxims he now espouses as under those which formerly regulated his administration and crowned it with such brilliant success."

We understand the meaning of the foregoing to be, that it is impossible for a know nothing President to be a whig President; and such is unquestionably the truth of the matter. Mr. Fillmore is, upon his own admission, both a know nothing, as he distinctly declared in one of his speeches at New York, and he is the candidate of the know nothing party, as he has frankly declared in a recent letter.—As a know nothing, he has taken oaths which require him to carry out obligations destructive of the principles of the constitution. As President, he would take an oath that would impose on him the obligation to support the constitution. His obligations as President would be strictly in accordance with whig principles; but can any fair-minded man say that his oath as President would be consistent with his obligations as a know nothing! Most truly did the editors of the Intelligencer say that they could not clearly see that they are warranted in expecting at his hands the same course under the maxims he now espouses as under those which formerly regulated his administration. Whigs may vote for Mr. Fillmore; but he has notified them that they must vote for him as a know nothing, and as the candidate of the know nothing party.—His administration [illegible] therefore, be necessarily organized upon the principles of know nothingism, and not of whigism.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 23, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THO. SETTLE, Jr. of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Election Tuesday Nov'ber 4.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania. From this State we have with each succeeding mail a different report. The first despatch brought the pleasing intelligence that the Democrats had carried the State by 15,000 majority. The next gave it to the Fusion party—the Fillmore and Fremont men united. The very latest, dated Philadelphia, Oct. 17, says—"The reported Fusion majorities in the Northern counties were greatly exaggerated, and it now seems certain that the Democrats have carried Pennsylvania by 5,000 majority." To this, however, is appended a refreshing bit of information, to the effect that the result is still uncertain. It is reported that eight Democrats are elected to Congress. The rest of the delegation belonging to the Fillmore and Fremont partnership. We shall probably find out before a great while how the State has gone. In the meantime, we make the prediction that Pennsylvania will on the 4th of November give James Buchanan a majority of not less than 10,000—be the result of the late State election what it may.

Indiana. The latest intelligence from Indiana gives the State to the Democrats.—In 77 counties, Willard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is 5,000 ahead, and is doubtless elected.

Ohio. This State has of course gone for the Black Republicans, but the Democrats have gained three members of Congress.

Connecticut. This State has gone for the Democratic party, by a handsome majority.

Savannah Election. The municipal elections took place in Savannah, Ga., on the 12th instant, and resulted in the triumph of the entire Democratic ticket.

Kansas. Gen. Whitfield, the pro slavery candidate, has been elected Delegate to Congress.

Tickets.

On our fourth page we have placed a column of Presidential tickets, and hope they will be preserved, as they will go far towards supplying any deficiency that may accidentally occur in providing tickets for the respective precincts.

☞ Attention is directed to the able letter of our Raleigh correspondent. He presents an encouraging account of the prospects of the great National party. From his point of observation he possesses superior facilities for acquiring correct information, and we have great confidence in his sagacity. We hope to hear from him often.

☞ We commend the article on our first page, from the Washington Union, to the careful perusal of our readers—and especially to old line whigs. There is just about as much relationship existing between whiggery, as taught by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and know nothingism, as there is between light and darkness. An old line Whig can, with far greater consistency, act with the Democratic party than with the so called American organization. The former is national, the latter sectional;—the former is able to save the Union, the latter utterly impotent except in dividing and distracting those who ought to act together. Choose ye between them.

A Good Work.—The South Carolina Agriculturist, for October, is on our table.

The Battle at Hand.

One week from next Tuesday the people of the United States will again be called upon to select a Chief Magistrate. For months the country has been convulsed "from the centre all round to the sea." The contending parties are now marshalling their forces for the final struggle. The canvass may, if the government survives it, be a warning to those who are to live after us. An amount of zeal, time and money has been expended in the propagation of falsehood and error, truly wonderful, when it is recollected that we live in the second half of the nineteenth century, and in a country conceded to possess more than an average share of intelligence and refinement! More wonderful still to see this wicked industry emanate from that portion of the country which has always arrogated to itself the larger share of learning and piety—we mean the New England States. We do not wish to be understood, however, as admitting this Yankee claim to superiority.—On the contrary, their conduct has abundantly shown them to be worthy descendants of the pious fanatics and psalm singing pharisees who manifested their zeal for the cause of God and their love for their fellow-man by burning helpless females as witches and sending out cargoes of tracts and whiskey to convert the heathen! True to the principles and nature of their progenitors, the present race of New England men are waging a war on the constitutional rights of their Southern brethren, which, for attrocious wickedness, finds no parallel in the blackest pages of the world's history. Search the records of the past six thousand years, and a similar instance of black ingratitude, of flagrant violation of the most solemn compacts, and of wilfully suicidal madness, cannot be found!

A party mighty in numbers, bold in assumptions, containing a large share of talent, and nearly all of the religious sentiment of the North, openly repudiating their constitutional obligations, and proclaiming their one great object to be the entire subjugation of the fifteen Slave States to the tyrannical domination of Abolitionism, or the overthrow of the Government! The motley materials forming this "army of invasion," are led on mainly by Northern Preachers! They have converted their pulpits into political rostrums, fsom which are belched forth Sabbath after Sabbath the most revolutionary and treasonable harrangues. Their Bibles have been exchanged for Sharpe's rifles, and instead of the heavenly teachings of the world's Redeemer, their congregations are regaled with "shrieks for freedom." In the sight of God and man these Preachers are responsible to a fearful extent for the war and bloodshed in Kansas, and also for the lamentable state of affairs which now exist throughout the country.

These "rule or ruin" gentlemen are entitled to the credit of having boldly avowed their designs. They have fully notified the South of what she may expect, if they succeed in placing Fremont in the Presidency. What are we doing to avert this calamity? There are sixteen Free States, comprising a majority of the Electoral votes, and as Buchanan is certain to carry several of them, the last hope of Black Republicanism is the division of the South between Buchanan and Fillmore. They shrewdly calculate that such an event would give Fremont a second chance before the House of Representatives. With the lights before them, to suppose the Southern people will throw away their votes on Fillmore, is to attribute to them a want of discernment irreconcilable with their character and history. Our foes are united, active, determined. Shall we be less so? The great, warm Southern heart shouts NO!

We speak only the words of truth and soberness, and the published convictions of very nearly all the Old Line whig statesmen of the South, when we say that Millard Fillmore stands no more chance of being elected in this contest than he does of being crowned Emperor of France. Not a particle—and every candid and intelligent man must, we think, admit it. There are among his supporters many honest and patriotic men, and if they would allow themselves to look at things as they really exist, we are forced to believe they would forego party, and give one vote for their country's salvation.

The result of the late State elections in the South before us, there can be no question as to the relative strength of Buchanan and Fillmore. Fremont will carry the bulk of the Northern States. The lion hearted Democracy of the free States are working for the Constitution and the Union as men never worked before, and we confidently believe will be able to carry four or five States for Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Fillmore's friends do not claim any Northern State, as far as we are informed, with the exception of a very slim chance for New York. Now this being a correct statement of the prospects of the several parties, should not Democrats, Whigs and Americans stand together at the South? A common danger and a common destiny should bind them as with hooks of steel.—What say you, men of the Mountain District—shall not party prejudice and party interests be ignored until the storm has passed by? After peace and safety are again secured, if there be any unsettled political accounts between us, we can then without jeopardy our rights and perilling our very existence, pay off old scores—reward our friends and punish our enemies.

What Shall it Be?

The Democratic and Anti Know Nothing party gave Gov. Bragg a majority of 12,594 in our August election, and many of us predicted for Mr. Buchanan a majority of twenty thousand. Shall this be realized? Shall we suffer his majority to fall below this figure? James Buchanan has always been a favorite with the people of North Carolina, and if we ALL do our whole duty his majority will go even beyond 20,000.

The Democratic party is stronger in this State now than it was on the 7th of August. The lowering clouds of sectionalism have driven hundreds of patriotic men into our ranks, finding no where else a National party. One thing, and only one, is necessary to secure this large majority for Mr. Buchanan, and that is *a full turn out* of our friends.—In Presidential elections it is sometimes difficult to get a full vote. Friends, do not we pray you, prove laggards on this occasion.—Your all, as freemen, is at stake. Manifest the interest you feel in the perpetuity of our exalted privileges by devoting the 4th day of November to your country. Urge your neighbors to turn out, and provide ways and means by which the maimed, the halt and the blind can get to the polls and speak one time more through the ballot box in behalf of civil and religious liberty.

Once more, brethren, let us ALL gather around the flag of our whole country—the glorious stars and stripes—and strike another blow for our homes and our altars! May God inspire our hearts and give triumph to the right!

Suicide of Dr. Edward R. Jones. We learn that Dr. Jones committed suicide in the Jail at Rutherfordton on Friday night last. He was undergoing a term of six months imprisonment for killing Andrew J. Fain in Hendersonville, some 18 months ago. He would have been set at liberty in a few weeks.

Great Beets. Our worthy Sheriff, Col. G. W. Hampton, presented us the other day some specimens of his Beet crop, which are pretty "steep." One weighed five and a quarter pounds, and all were unusually large and fine. Who can out-Beet the Colonel? Don't all speak at once.

Prof. Hedrick.—We learn that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina University was held a few days since, at which it was resolved that Prof. Hedrick's avowal of Free Soil principles has destroyed his usefulness as a Professor in the University; and the Secretary was directed to inform him of the fact. It is expected that, as a matter of course, he will at once resign. Should he refuse to do so, however, he will doubtless be removed.

Jail Delivery.—A few nights since seven prisoners "worked their way" through the wall of the Knoxville Jail, and made good their escape. Some of them were under indictment for high offences.

Don't Bet.—A gentleman, through the Knoxville Standard, offers to bet *two hundred* dollars, that he can name SIXTEEN STATES, that will cast their electoral vote for Mr. Buchanan, and FIVE HUNDRED dollars that he will get the electoral vote of half the remaining States, both to be taken together, and that he will give FIFTY DOLLARS to any one who will procure the bet to be taken.

☞ We have received a beautifully printed pamphlet copy of a chaste and eloquent Oration delivered in the city of Raleigh on the 4th of July last, by W. W. Holden, esq., and published by the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ Forty-five emigrants from Gaston county, in this State, passed through Cassville, Georgia, last week, on their way to Arkansas.

☞ The number of votes to be cast in the Presidential election will probably reach 3,500,000.

Plain and Pointed Truth.—Judge Nisbitt, of Georgia, one of the whigs who are playing the part of true patriots, in his eloquent letter on the times, in which he avows his determination to vote for Buchanan, says:

"The democratic party is the only national party which the troubles of the times have left to honest men."

☞ General Pierce is the first President of the United States who has uniformly declined to drink wine with his guests; and he is styled in the Providence *Transcript* a besotted drunkard. He is the first President since Washington who has closed his house against all visitors on the Sabbath—and he is called a brawler, a ruffian, an enemy of religion and a murderer.

By Tuesday Night's Mail.

Information received by Tuesday night's mail, and after our paper was made up, goes to confirm us in the opinion that Pennsylvania has certainly gone for the Democratic party, by a considerable majority. We have gained several members of Congress.

"Overt Acts."

We have heard much in these ends of the earth of the duty of the South waiting until "overt acts" are committed against her rights, before she talk of resistance. We commend the following article, from the Portsmouth (Va.) Democrat, to the attention of the entire "overt" brotherhood. The Editor of the Democrat talks like a man who knows his rights, and has the nerve to maintain them, too.

This expression has of late become excessively pat in the mouths of a certain class of politicians at the South. Tell them that the election of Fremont would brand the South with inferiority and disgrace, and they complacently reply, wait until he commits some "overt acts." Prove to them that the party of which the Mariposa adventurer is the leader, ignore the Constitution, spit upon every section that does not suit their predilections, and, in truth, are seeking its subversion by endeavoring to destroy the equality of the States, and still the shallow, bald and brazen cry is heard, wait until some "overt act" is committed! Demonstrate to them with mathematical certainty that the triumph of the principles upon which Fremont is running, insults the manhood and destroys the sovereignty of the South; that looking to the antecedents of the Black Republican party, to their known and avowed platform of principles, the subjugation of the South is their ultimate aim and ambition; that Fremont, if elected will be obliged to prove recreant to the party that elected him, or to his oath to support the Constitution, and that, therefore, as a traitor in either case, he cannot safely be entrusted with the destinies of this great nation; and the same milk and water, shy and irresolute watchword is still heard, wait until some overt act is done, before the South puts herself in an attitude of resistance.

It is high time to inquire what this class of politicians mean by *overt acts*. It is full time to ask what constitutes an "overt act" in their estimation. There are some men who, either through timidity or cowardice, would scarcely consider the burning of the national Capitol an overt act. As to the idea of the disgrace or degradation of the South being a proper cause for resistance, such a thought never troubles their brains, for the very palpable reason that they have a very small amount of that commodity to be troubled. One would think that the correct meaning of an "overt act" is, that it is plain, open and unmistakable. Now, if any of these gentlemen will tell us that the present attitude of the Black Republican party is not one of aggression on the rights of the South, and that its policy is not aiming at the subordination and destruction of the fundamental doctrine of Republican government, then we may be prepared to admit that "the success of such a party with such an object," will disappoint the expectation of Mr. Fillmore, and not "be the dissolution of this glorious Union." We should then be prepared to concede that the success of such principles would not be "overt act" *enough*

Does any intelligent man doubt that the odious dogma of "no more slave States" will be foisted upon the South, in the event of Fremont's election? Is the South so craven as basely to submit to so flagrant a violation of right and justice? We will not believe it until we are forced to that conclusion. Why, then, this tardiness, this slow, patronising policy, which must have the effect to lessen us even in the esteem of our enemies? Why all this empty, unmeaning stuff about the value of the Union? Every sane man values the Union as long as the Constitution is the supreme arbiter in the differences between the two sections. But when a party rises up with only sixteen stars on its black flag, and attempts to trample the Constitution under foot, what is the Union but a mere instrument of oppression and outrage? When sixteen States assume to themselves the right to rule the South with a rod of iron, the spirit of the Union is gone, though the forms of Union remain.

We hope for the honor, manhood, patriotism and good sense of the South, that we shall hear no more of "overt acts." If there are those amongst us who wish to capitulate with Black Republicanism, in God's name let not that expression be used as a cloak for the surrender of our rights. What a powerful contrast is there between such a timid policy and the following noble language of Mr. Lyons, in his letter to the people of Northampton. Read it, ye overt act men, and learn from it a lesson of decission and manhood:

"Let the election of Fremont then, be the signal for the assembling of the Southern States to proclaim independence, and prepare for the conflict, if conflict must come. Our forefathers had not half the cause to resist Great Britain, that we shall have to dissolve our connection with the abolitionists of the North, if Fremont is elected, and to declare him and his myrmidons, like all others, enemies in war, in peace friends."

A boy named Stratton Hood, at Washington, D. C., dislocated his neck the other day, while engaged in playing leap frog, so that he died at once.

Somebody describing the absurd appearing of a man dancing the polka says: "He looks as though he had a hole in his pocket, and was trying to shake a shilling down the leg of his trousers."

A beautiful young woman in Macon, Georgia, recently killed her husband through jealousy of another woman, who had been visiting him on business.

The right kind of talk.—President Pierce, on his reception in Concord, N. H., spoke as follows:

"It is lamentable to see and be compelled to admit that there is a sectional spirit in the land, counselling hatred and all uncharitableness, and which threatens at this moment to rock the Union to the centre. I am no alarmist. I am not here to proclaim danger. My hope and faith in the Constitution and in the permanence of the institutions which it upholds is strong, but with a knowledge of the weakness of poor human nature, and with the light of history cast upon our path, I certainly need not warn you that the loss of the great blessing which you now enjoy is not impossible."

Black Republican Threats.

Henry Wilson, the Senator from Massachusetts, in his late speech in Pennsylvania says of disunion?

"We tell Wise and his supporters, that we defy your power and threats, and every foot of Southern land shall remain in the Union."

Decline in the Price of Negroes.—The Warrenton, Fauquier, Va., *Flag* notices a decline in the prices of negroes, and says that several sold to the highest bidder on Monday, at prices ranging several hundred dollars below sums paid for the same description of servants a few weeks ago.

☞ Small as little Delaware is in territory, she can yet boast of twelve miles of Democrats. The Dover Gazette says:

"One day last week a party of gentlemen left Camden to hunt up Know Nothings.—They went as far as the Maryland line, a distance of twelve miles, stopping at every farm house on either side of the road, and found but one K. Nothing on the whole route, and he intends to vote the Democratic State ticket. Can any other section of the State produce twelve miles of Democrats?"

☞ The Scranton *Herald*, the only Fillmore paper in Northern Pennsylvania, has been sold out to the Democrats, and is to be united with the "*Spirit of the Valley*," the Buchanan paper of that place.

☞ The Ohio Statesman says: "The people of Ohio are only waiting for the day of election to come on, to wheel our glorious State into the Democratic column. Look out for sights."

The Kangaroo Ticket.—Some northern man calls the Black Republican ticket "the Kangaroo ticket." Dayton is so far superior to Fremont, that all the strength is in the hind legs.

☞ We learn from the New Orleans *Picayune* that Texas continues healthy, and is prosperous in all departments of business. The fall emigration has commenced setting in, and an accession of six hundred thousand souls is anticipated. The cotton crop is short, but good; and commands from 10 to 11 cts. Sugar crops are light. The monetary affairs of the country are in a safe and prosperous condition. Railroads are all the rage, and the moral and social condition of the people is rapidly improving.

The National Agricultural Fair opened at Philadelphia on the 7th. Over 100,000 persons visited it. Such a display was never before seen in the Union.

Reported Defalcation.—A telegraphic despatch from Albany to the New York Times states that a defalcation of $22,000 has been discovered in the State comptroller's office; that $10,000 of it was abstracted in 1853 by a clerk in said office and the remainder more recently. The defaulter has fled.

Louis Napoleon.—According to late advices, the health of the French Emperor has considerably improved. The Red Republicans of New York will be sorely disgruntled by the intelligence.

The New York Shipping List and Price Current puts down the last cotton crop at three millions five hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-five bales.

The "New Hampshire Gazette," an old and respectable journal, said to be now flourishing, was started by Daniel Fowler, at Portsmouth, one hundred years ago.

A fire occurred in London on the 12th ult., destroyed the Piano Forte Factory of Messrs. Broadwood, and other property to the amount of nearly $700,000. About one thousand piano fortes were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A St. Louis paper says that the grass hoppers have eaten up the entire tobacco crop of Franklin county, and the last that was heard from them, they were seated on the corners of the fence, *begging every man that passed for a chew.*

In the Episcopal Convention a resolution was introduced to reform church music. Dr. Hawkes warmly seconded the movement, and said he had sometimes passed out of church to the sound of strains from the organ that would have answered very well for a lively march.

It is said that the greater portion of the hemp growing country in Missouri has scarcely realised enough to pay for the harvesting of the article grown. On the margin of the river, which has suffered less from drought, the crop will be an average one with ordinary seasons.

A hog exhibited at the Chillicothe, (Ohio) Fair, last week, weighed 1135 pounds, and measured nine feet in length, and about the same in girth. He was two years and three months old.

Railroad enterprises are attracting considerable attention at the present time in Mexico, and the fact that American enterprise has taken hold of this important interest, gives assurance that, at least, the projects will be carried through in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

George W. Johnson, a Mississippi planter, lately deceased, manumitted, for Liberia, 200 slaves.

The Astor, Globe, and International Insurance Companies, of New York, have suspended, with little prospect of resumption.

Correspondence of the News.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 13, 1856.

Friend Aiken:

Being a sojourner in the city of Oaks for a short time, I think you would probably like to hear something of the political prospects as they appear here. All the signs are favorable, not only in this State, but throughout the Union. Buchanan will go into the Presidential chair on the popular vote of about twenty-five States. This is not a rash assertion—it is founded on facts, and indications almost equal to facts. Connecticut, Delaware and Florida, have already ranged themselves on the side of National Democracy. The activity and the enthusiasm prevailing among the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New Hampshire and California, render it almost certain that they will cast their electoral votes for the Democratic nominees. Even Massachusetts is not hopeless. Thousands of true national men, headed by such leaders as Choate, Everett and Fletcher Webster, the son of the great statesman Daniel Webster, are putting forth all their strength to elect Buchanan and save the Union; and there are good grounds to hope that their efforts will check the tide of fanaticism, and produce a sober second thonght among the masses.—Every slave-holding State is as certain for Buchanan as if their votes were already counted. The city of Baltimore has elected a Know Nothing Mayor by a majority of about 1,200 less than it did the same thing last year. Maryland will be all right in November.

But I want to glance for a moment at our own State. The city of Raleigh, as you know, has always been the head quarters of Know Nothingism in the State; but its power is broken and almost entirely crushed out.—During the session of the Superior Court here week before last, a flaming hand bill was posted about the streets announcing a meeting of the Fillmore and Donelson Club on a particular night. The night came—the Court House was lighted up—and that was all. Nobody attended. Mr. Littlejohn, the K. N. Elector for this District, spoke here on Monday of Court week, and not a K. N. voice cheered him. Maj. Wilder, the Democratic Elector, literally crushed him, amid the most enthusiastic cheering of his friends. Such events in Raleigh show a complete turning of the tables; for even young men can recollect when a Democrat in Raleigh was hardly considered respectable. Eighteen months ago a K. N. orator would have been drowned by applause; now not a cheer greets him. Eighteen months ago a Democratic orator would have had applause from *only a few* faithful friends; now he is overwhelmed by the cheers of the whole crowd. Nothing could be more significant of the condemnation of Know Nothingism.

Another incident. At the opening of the gubernatorial canvass, the K. N.'s here caught up a poor devil called W. C. Doub, and engaged him to publish a semi-weekly paper called the Signal. Rumor says 24 gentlemen purchased him, 17 of whom became secret editors, while poor Doub had to shoulder all their sins. The paper struggled along, filled with lies, abuse, misrepresentation and all manner of rascality, until week before *last*, since which time it has not made its appearance. I learn it is dead. Even the K. N.'s curse and swear at Doub, saying money was furnished him, and his editorials written for him, and still he was too lazy to publish.—The 24 have to foot the bill of costs, which is a small matter compared with the account the 17 editors will have to answer.

Will you, in November, sustain the vote given by you in August? If so the Old North State will roll up 20,000 majority for Buck & Breck. We shall gain upon our August vote in the East. All we ask of the West is to hold her own. With such champions as Clingman, Avery, Erwin, Coleman, Thomas, and others worthy to be named, I cannot doubt the mountain District. I also calculate considerable advantage to Democracy from the efforts of your brother Hyman. No such man can abuse a cause without benefiting it; or advocate one without injuring it. But all we ask in November is the same mountain thunder we heard in August. Of course we have no objection to its being louder—but the same will content us.

The friends of Fillmore in this section may be divided into two classes. One class say they will vote for him merely to compliment him, as they know the State will go for Buchanan any how. They say that if they were in a doubtful State, they would vote for Buchanan so as to beat Fremont, for there are no hopes of Fillmore's election. The other class vote for Mr. Fillmore through their hatred of Democracy, and readily admit they had rather see Fremont elected than Buchanan. Their only hope is to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where K. N.'s and Black Republicans will unite on either Fillmore or Fremont. What a beautiful southern party this K. N. party is! Its only hope of success is founded on the aid of Black Republicanism. Truly are they acting on Rayner's advice to unite with any party to beat Democracy.

The State Fair promises to be a great one. A large number of articles are already on the ground. We expect some great trotting matches, as several horses have been entered claiming to be 2 40 nags. There will be a

very large concourse of people. I trust the time is not far distant when the mountain men will have the facilities of a Rail Road to aid our annual exhibitions with their products.

Very truly Yours,

L. O. P.

Attempted Suicide in Church.

Some days ago we mentioned that a man had attempted to shoot himself in a Methodist church in Philadelphia. The following is a more full account of the affair, as we find it in a letter from the Rev. C. Cooke, the pastor of the church where the scene occurred:

"Just as I was in the application of my sermon, September 7th, when a deep solemnity seemed to rest upon the congregation, a man entered the door opposite the middle aisle, and depositing his hat in a pew, walked deliberately into the altar, and taking his position in front of the communion table, drew a five or six barrel revolver from beneath his coat! Up to that moment I continued to speak, though the movements of the intruder had evidently gotten the attention of the people. As he drew his pistol out, some supposed he was going to shoot me; some that he was a madman about to shoot into the congregation, and what others thought of, it is difficult to tell. Some fell to the floor to be screened from bullets; some were petrified with fear; many rushed for the doors, and many frightened females and children screamed without stint of lungs. The poor fellow, however, had no intention of injuring any one but himself.

As I stood immediately above him, I saw him distinctly turn his pistol and place the muzzle against his left breast! Fortunately for him and others the cap mashed without exploding, and before he had time to re-arrange for the fulfilment of his suicidal purpose the deadly weapon was taken from him. Every barrel was loaded and two of them doubly so. He had been a member of the church, and some fifteen months since had fallen by the power of strong drink! He was the first to report his fall to me, and I did not expose him. For a year he gave evidence of a genuine reformation. He has recently fallen again, and doubtless under a sense of shame and remorse, more than half demented, selected the altar of God on which to immolate himself as a desperate atonement to the church! He is now in a hospital. God be merciful to him and his family!"

Singular Burial.

On the 26th August last Mr. John Wilson, of Miller County, in Missouri, died, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was an old pioneer and Indian hunter, and a man of considerable property. A correspondent of the Jefferson *Inquirer* gives an account of his burial, which was the most singular affair of which we ever read. He says:

Near thirty years ago he selected his place to be buried; the place is sufficiently romantic and beautiful to merit some special description. In the same bluff of solid limestone rock in which the aforesaid cave is formed, nature has also formed another near by, about thirty inches in diameter, running back some distance and terminating in the solid rock; this natural sepulcher is some twenty feet from the bottom and ten from the top of a perpendicular rock facing to the east.

His coffin had been made and put in this cave eight years ago, and, according to his directions during his life, when his death occurred a dinner was to be given, plenty of liquors furnished, and all to "eat, drink and be merry." And then to have his body opened and his entrails taken out, and then filled with salt, then sewed up, placed in the coffin, and to be deposited in his last resting place—his hole in the rock.

These instructions were carried out to the very letter on Saturday, August 30, the day after his death. Mr. John Brumly, Esq., furnished a good dinner for all. As soon as dinner was over, the corpse was taken to the cave, followed by a large number of friends and spectators. After arriving at the cave the corpse was placed upon a convenient platform, whereupon Dr. John Breckman, assisted by Dr. Nichsdorf, proceeded to open the body and take out the entrails, according to previous directions, in the presence of very many interested spectators. The body was then neatly dressed and laid in the coffin, and an invitation given to all to view, for the last time, the lifeless form of their esteemed friend and fellow citizen; after this was done the corpse was carried up safely to the hole in the rock, and there deposited, when the ceremonies of the day ended.

Taking everything into consideration, it was the most imposing scene that was ever beheld in this country.

There were between three and five hundred persons present, with plenty of whisky and brandy, yet not a single disorderly circumstance occured; on the contrary, all was quiet, solemn and reserved.

A block of marble is to be placed in the masonry that closes the entrance of the cave, with Mr. Wilson's name and age engraved thereon, so the rising generation, as well as the present, can point to this natural sepulchre as the resting place of this benevolent man.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held by the acting Coroner of the District on the 1st instant, over the body of a stranger, recoguised as a man who called himself William Henry Aiken. He was found in a swamp some ten miles from this place, and not far from the residence of Mr. W. J. Dawsey, several days after he had died, too much decayed and mutilated by the Buzzards to ascertain how, precisely, the deceased came to his death. He was a wanderer through the country—made his first appearance in this neighborhood with a runaway negro, who was arrested—represented himself as having come from the North, was known to have been tampering with the negroes of some of the District plantations, and the only inference that the jury could draw from the above circumstances, was that he was candestinely working his way through the neighborhood, took sick, perhaps with fever, and perhaps died suddenly.

The verdict of the Jury was somewhat in accordance with the above.—*Pee Dee Times.*

The Crisis.

SHALL THE SOUTH TRY FREMONT'S ADMINISTRATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Shall we try Mr. Fremont's administration and thereby give his party full time to prepare for our destruction? Shall we wait for overt acts when the work will be half done before they are ventured on. Shall we look for safety to the Senate and incur the fate of the man who remains under his roof when an earthquake has prostrated all the pillars but one and that is tottering on its base? Shall we acquiesce in Mr. Fremont's election because the forms of the Constitution are observed? They would be equally observed if the army were increased to a hundred thousand men and concentrated in the southern States; if squadrons of war steamers were stationed in Southern ports and at the mouths of Southern rivers; if the forts in the South were commanded by Northern men, and every possible preparation made to subjugate us; and yet we should hardly be advised to acquiesce in such things because they were constitutional.

The question is whether the possibility of a constitutional administration by Mr. Fremont should induce us to give his party the immense advantage that will accrue from actual possession of the government, if they determine to proceed with their assault on slavery. That possibility is so small as to be a feather in the ballance when weighed against the dangers of submission. Make the estimate calmly, consult the past history and present temper of abolitionism, examine the character of its candidate, and it seems the consummation of folly to sacrifice the advantages of prompt action to the hope that action will be unnecessary.

If secession be delayed until overt acts of aggression are committed on the South, it must be attended with bloodshed, for overt aggressions will not be attempted until preparation is made to use force. If Mr. Fremont's election be accepted as a declaration of war, and the South secede immediately, in all human probability the war will proceed no farther than the declaration. By prompt secession we shall close the avenues of federal corruption and save our people from influences, to which no people, however virtuous, should be subjected. Before those influences can be brought to bear we shall be beyond their reach. By prompt secession we shall erect a Government entitled to receive the allegiance of all our citizens, and to recall from the federal service such of them as remain in it. At least one half of the military officers of the present Government are natives of the South, and will not carry arms against her. But we must never permit them to be commanded by John Charles Fremont. He must never possess the right to treat them as deserters, but on his accession to power, he should find them already in the service of another Government, equally legitimate with his own. Prompt secession will paralize the military arm of the present Government by withdrawing from it many of its best officers. Delay will expose them to the perplexities of a decission between the orders of their legally qualified commander and the cause of their native States.

By prompt secession we check at once the flow into the present treasury of revenues derived from Southern commerce, and divert those revenues to a treasury which will be used to defend, and not to destroy the South. We transfer Executive patronage from a Government which uses it to weaken and divide the South, to one which will use it to consolidate her power. We protect our citizens from corruption, and teach them that patriotism and fidelity to Southern interests are the only avenues to honor and emoluments in the South.

By prompt secession we prepare for conflict, if one be inevitable, and meet it as a nation meets foreign war; by delay we invite attack and resist as rebels, unorganized, unprovided, without a treasury, without a military force, and relying wholly upon the undisciplined valor of our citizens. Even then we should triumph, but what disasters, what bloodshed shall we not avoid by preparation.

It will be said that we shall be worse off after secession than before; that now we have the fugitive slave law, and then we shall have none. We have now a fugitive slave law which brings back no slaves, and is a source of everlasting outrage on Southern citizens in pursuit of their property. As a separate nation we shall have revenue cutters and custom house officers to prevent smuggling, who will also be required to capture fugitives. We shall have prevention instead of sham cure.—Then, as now, fugitive slaves who reach the North will escape. But then measures will be taken to prevent their escape which now are impossible. Cut off from political connection with hostile powers, slavery will be under the protection of a government devoted to its preservation. No government but its own will have power within its limits, or have access to it for mischievous purposes. The everlasting din of the slavery controversy will be banished from the land, and we shall have time and opportunity to give our attention to other matters, and to develop our resources in peace.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Hon. Solomon G. Haven, a known Freesoiler, and member of Congress, has been franking throughout the South, a pamphlet, attempting to show, in the face of the public record, of the country—in despite of history and fact—that Mr. Fillmore is the only man that should be trusted by the South; that he was nominated at Philadelphia by southern men, and the South ought to sustain him for the Presidency.—While Mr. Haven is thus attempting to betray and deceive the South, Mr. Fillmore is held up at the North, and throughout the free States, as a better anti slavery man than even Fremont himself.

The people may look out for the most stupendous frauds from the Know Nothing leaders and organs, to be perpetrated upon the intelligence of the southern people. Look out for them—look out for them.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

THE STATE FAIR.—As we go to press the people are coming in by hundreds to attend the State Fair.

The entries of cattle, horses, machinery, &c., on Monday evening were already numerous; and we learn, from those well qualified to judge, that every indication gives promise of one of the most successful and interesting Fairs ever held in the State.—*Raleigh Standard.*

CHILD-STEALING IN NEW YORK.—It may surprise many of our readers to learn that from 30 to 40 children are stolen every year in New York from their parents, and never heard of any more. Yet such is the fact.—In our advertising columns to-day will be found one of these cases, and a curious one it is. The sister of Mr. James McGaugh brings her child to her brother's, in Centre street, to spend the day with him. In the evening she dressed the child to go home; but while her back was turned, the child ran out of the door and into the street. The mother missed the child and went after it immediately, but though two days had passed up to last night no child had been found, though the Alms House and every Station House in the city had been searched to find it. On the 16th of this month, a boy, five years old, named John Joyce, was lost, but the brother has not yet succeeded in finding him; and at the Chief's office, in the Park, will be heard many similar stories. The child is lost, search is made by the parents; days, weeks, months pass, but no tidings of their little ones are ever heard. At last the search is given over, and the matter is forgotten until a similar calamity brings anguish into another family. The mystery is, what is done with the children? It may be that they are brought up as thieves, or perhaps sold to some religious sect that proselyte in this way. Something ought to be done to preserve the children and save parents the anguish of losing them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TRULY A HARD CASE.—Obe Stephens, formerly the eccentric representative in the Assembly from Steuben, who now keeps a hotel in Hornersville, tells a very good story at the expense of our Fremont friends. Not long since a very good looking young woman stopped at Obe's house and called for a room saying that her husband would call shortly, when she wished him to be shown up. Soon after, a burly, dandified "colored pussun" called and inquired for his wife. Obe told him she could not have stopped there, as there was only one female guest in the house, and she was a very fine looking white lady.

"Dat's her—dat's her," said the sable dandy.

Obe thought there must be some mistake, so he went to the lady's room and informed her that a "cussed nigger" was down below who claimed to be her husband. She quietly informed him that the "colored gemm'n" was in reality her husband, and that she wished him sent up to her room.

"The d—l!" exclaimed Obe, with astonishment; "is it possible that as good looking a woman as you would marry a nigger?"

She assured him it was a fact, and added: "I married much better than my sister did after all!"

"You did!" responded Obe; "who in the thunder did she marry?"

"Why," replied the lady, with great disgust, "she is married to a Fremont man!"

The ex representative acknowledged the corn, and extended to the "mixed pair" the best the house could afford.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.*

Mr. Buchanan and the War of 1812.

We copy the following from the Lancaster (Pennsylvania) Intelligencer:

"The land warrants for 160 acres of land each for military service rendered at Baltimore in 1814 have just been issued by the department to Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg and Emanuel C. Reigart, esq., of this city. These gentlemen both served with Mr. Buchanan, in Capt. Shippen's company of volunteers, who marched to the defence of Baltimore in 1814, all of whom continued in the army until honorably discharged by the government. Mr. Buchanan's name was the first enrolled in the company, and he is also entitled to a land warrant, but declines applying.

"We mention the above facts merely to give the lie to the story started by the opposition, that Mr. Buchanan never marched to Baltimore in the defence of his country."

THE CONTEST IN KENTUCKY.—Louisville, Oct. 8.—The Executive American Committee have recently made a new register of their vote in the State, and pronounced Kentucky certain for Fillmore.

The same sort of registering votes was made in Virginia, and Flournoy, it was said, would carry the State by ten thousand majority; but when the people voted, it was just ten thousand the other way.

ENERGY.—"The longer I live," says a great, writer, "the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed, and then death or victory. The quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talent, no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a two legged creature a man without it."

TOBACCO.—The late Wesleyan Conference in England took strong ground against the use of tobacco by ministers. Thirty one candidates for admission were each asked if he used tobacco; one replied he did, by the advice of three physicians, for his health. The Conference refused to receive him until he promised to consult more eminent counsel and abide by it.

NEBRASKA.—The census of Nebraska has just been taken, and it shows a population of 10,716, and 4,000 voters. The population has increased over two and one-fourth fold in a single year, and the number of voters is nearly three times greater than in 1855.

☞ An old stick says: "I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for fear of the horse running away—afraid to sail, for fear the boat might upset—afraid to walk, for fear that the dew might fall—but I never saw one afraid to be married."

WHAT A STOMACH!—In one year New York city eats 185,000 oxen, 12,000 cows, 550,000 sheep and lambs, 40,000 calves, and 280,000 swine. If ranged seven abreast, they would make a procession two miles long.

Hon. J. W. Farrelly, whig ex-member of Congress, of Pennsylvania, has taken the stump for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Presumption and self-conceit will overshadow the brightest attainments.

LOST, in attempting to serve two masters, an immortal soul.

Statement of Taxes for 1856.

We are indebted to the attention of Mr. Comptroller Brooks, for a statement of taxes paid into the Public Treasury of North Carolina for the year 1856, by the Sheriffs of the several Counties, as follows:

	1855.	1856.
Alamance,	$ 3,104 07	$ 3,955 40
Alexander,	831 94	1,094 76
Anson,	4,106 33	4,992 80
Ashe,	1,543 22	2,315 72
Beaufort,	5,516 73	6,799 38
Bertie,	5,170 24	6,123 82
Bladen,	2,752 63	4,086 76
Brunswick,	2,105 52	2,797 05
Buncombe,	2,497 16	3,592 36
Burke,	1,913 06	2,494 34
Cabarrus,	3,276 05	4,874 23
Caldwell,	1,203 66	1,718 96
Camden,	1,644 44	2,202 41
Carteret,	1,326 67	1,844 88
Caswell,	5,616 99	7,218 81
Catawba,	2,033 73	2,576 54
Chatham,	4,631 28	5,938 70
Cherokee,	1,136 87	1,306 52
Chowan,	3,229 83	3,818 96
Cleaveland,	1,908 07	2,623 66
Columbus,	1,860 55	2,457 50
Craven,	7,879 14	8,357 99
Cumberland,	7,927 71	10,260 78
Currituck,	2,062 32	2,118 89
Davidson,	3,743 60	4,911 45
Davie,	1,959 17	2,608 40
Duplin,	4,262 71	5,042 54
Edgecombe,	8,786 37	9,485 44
Forsythe,	3,439 06	4,678 58
Franklin,	4,298 63	5,347 45
Gaston,	2,068 58	2,703 38
Gates,	2,666 39	3,151 92
Granville,	7,671 64	10,089 48
Greene,	2,364 16	2,717 34
Guilford,	5,651 09	7,291 75
Halifax,	6,496 55	10,186 66
Haywood,	786 50	935 89
Henderson,	1,889 30	2,636 04
Hertford,	3,603 73	4,441 45
Hyde,	2,289 46	2,573 09
Harnett,	1,211 32	1,455 45
Iredell,	3,357 97	4,193 29
Jackson,	577 12	878 51
Johnston,	3,893, 93	4,801 51
Jones,	1,808 63	2,229 47
Lenoir,	3,230 62	4,374 18
Lincoln,	2,556 31	2,787 42
McDowell,	1,235 38	1,583 64
Macon,	664 90	1,805 03
Madison,	767 86	908 59
Martin,	3,487 36	4,947 06
Mecklenburg,	6,632 22	9,214 31
Montgomery,	1,423 47	1,816 61
Moore,	1,984 46	2,823 41
Nash,	3,557 63	4,019 20
New Hanover,	17,366 34	20,011 91
Northampton,	4,512 67	5,910 66
Onslow,	2,168 27	2,519 94
Orange,	5,145 25	7,638 54
Pasquotank,	3,299 80	4,982 54
Perquimans,	2,726 05	3,619 39
Person,	4,361 02	4,141 88
Pitt,	3,958 84	6,298 86
Polk,	572 30	741 23
Randolph,	3,618 11	4,356 52
Richmond,	2,805 54	3,853 82
Robeson,	2,831 78	3,527 26
Rockingham,	4,297 19	6,028 54
Rowan,	5,774 91	7,537 47
Rutherford,	2,542 43	3,051 31
Sampson,	3,933 90	4,950 64
Stanly,	1,446 28	1,840 77
Stokes,	1,757 91	2,272 84
Surry,	1,582 02	1,810 61
Tyrrel,	1,302 49	1,485 12
Union,	2,060 51	3,395 27
Wake,	12,494 50	13,094 27
Warren,	6,108 01	7,450 49
Washington,	2,340 24	3,252 99
Watauga,	583 89	788 47
Wayne,	5,053 48	7,762 23
Wilkes,	1,878 10	2,190 41
Wilson,	510 02	4,130 78
Yadkin,	1,658 66	2,245 32
Yancey,	594 92	811 44
	$284,296 79	$363,804 28
		284,296 79
Increase,		$79,507 49

Raleigh Standard.

THE CAUSE IN TENNESSEE.—The following is an extract of a letter received at this office, dated Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 12:—"The cause of Buchanan and Breckinridge is onward and upward in this State. From present indications, our majority cannot be less than five thousand, and you need not be astonished to hear that it is double this number. Our people are thoroughly aroused; and though the opposition leaders are exerting all their energies, still the masses of the people are with Buchanan and the Constitution.

"The long talked of great Know Nothing mass meeting, at this place, was a rediculous failure in numbers and in speaking."—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

SPEAKING.

W. W. Avery, Esq., will address the people of Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, &c., on the Tuesday of their approaching Courts, respectively. He will also fill appointments at such other intermediate points as may be designated by our friends in the respective counties.

List of Appointments.

I will address the people on the Presidential question, at the following times and places, viz:

Webster, Jackson	Co.,	Oct.	25
Nantihala, Cherokee	"	"	27
Fort Hembre, "	"	"	28
Persim'on Creek, "	"	"	29
Murphy, "	"	"	30
Valley Town, "	"	"	31
Franklin, Macon	"	Nov.	1
Cataloochie, Haywod	"	"	4

Time will be divided with any gentleman of the American party.

MARCUS ERWIN.

I will address the people of Henderson County on the Presidential election, at the following times and places:

Cathey's Creek Election ground, Wednesday	October	29
Hendersonville,	"	30
Edneyville,	"	31

DAVID COLEMAN.

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, by W. R. Murray, Esq., Mr. F. M. Ballew to Miss R. M. West, daughter of Jeremiah West, Esq., all of Buncombe.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday morning last, MR. A. B. HEAD, aged about 35 years.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28, 1856.

NOTICE.

AN Instalment of Twelve ($12) Dollars will be required on each share of the capital stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 8th November, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store (Mr. B. C. Lankford's,) at 12 o'clock on the day above named.

By order of the Board.

McK. JOHNSTONE,
Sec. and Treasurer

Valley Store, Sept. 20, 1856. 373—w8w.

Notice.

As I will be necessarily absent from home most of the time between this date and my leaving for Raleigh, those of my constituents who have business for me to transact for them at Raleigh, will oblige me by leaving their papers in the hands of W. W. McDowell, at Asheville.

MARCUS ERWIN.

October 15, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing session of the General Assembly, to amend the Charter of the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock Turnpike Company. Oct. 15, 1856.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to change the dividing line between Macon and Jackson counties, so as to make the Ridge between Horney and Noland Creek the line to the top of the Smokey Mountain. Franklin, Oct. 2, 1856.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from James Toms', on the Hickory Nut Turnpike, to the Plank Road Bridge on Swannanoa. Sept. 18, 1566.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by

Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

Five Cents Reward.

Ranaway from my house in June last, my bound boy Samuel Wetherford. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, for the safe return of said boy to my house.

A. H. LANCASTER.

Marion, Oct. 15, 1856.

A GOOD TIME COMING!

500 pounds assorted Candies; 100 pounds fresh Almonds; 200 lbs. Brazil Nuts; 150 lbs. Filberts; 200 lbs. English Walnuts. Just received at

Oct. 15. ASTON'S.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1856. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.

Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

James Buchanan,

Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John C. Breckinridge,

Of Kentucky.

Electors For President and Vice President.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

Henry M. Shaw, of Currituck,
Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st Dist., W. F. Martin, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. Blow, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. Smith, of New Hanover,
4th " Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake,
5th " S. E. Williams, of Alamance,
6th " Thos. Settle, Jr. of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg,
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OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine **Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Aug. 21.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

WANTED.

THE subscriber will take two apprentices and learn them the Blacksmithing business. Sober, steady young men, by making early application, can have advantageous situations.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

Asheville, Oct. 9, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business. Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices At Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative,
" Carminative Balsam,
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 cow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

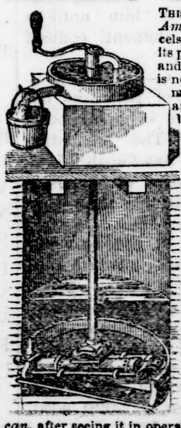
April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Gen. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Human, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville mar20tf.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856 tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by W. D. RANKIN & Co.

MADISON

LAND SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of October, 1856, I will proceed to sell all the LANDS belonging to the Estate of Samuel Chunn, deceased; including the

STAND AND BRIDGE,

the late residence of said Chunn.

The sale will be made on the premises, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS. One and two years credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Sept. 16, 1856. td

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market, and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees $105. Matriculation Fee $5.—Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty

Undergraduate Department.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding $200 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French Spanish German, Drawing Book Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

Brownlow's Book.

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, L L.D. 100 copies of the above work just received at ASTON'S.

August 14.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 342